WASHINGTON

The Financial Proposition of the President.

Resolution of Disapproval of Its Provisions Passed in the Senate.

Eulogies Upon the Late Thaddeus Stevens in the House.

The Colored Representative from Louisiana Receives His Certificate.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT J. WALKER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1868. The Alaska Purchase Investigation. The House Committee on Public Expenditures held mother meeting to-day in furtherance of the investigation as to the disposition of a certain portion of the Alaska purchase money. Robert J. Walker was the first witness examined. He narrated at length called upon Secretary Seward one day when he was in the midst of his real estate speculations and had a talk with the Secretary upon his recent acquisi-tions. Mr. Seward expressed his confidence that the Alaska appropriation would be passed by the House, but he had his doubts that the money for St. Thomas and St. John would be as readily fortha visit to Mr. Walker and solicited his influen-tial aid in rendering the Alaska purchase a topic of such popular prominence as would insure the passage of the appropriation. The Baron expressed himself apprehensive that the might, after all, refuse to pay for Alaska, or that the subject might be put off to the subsequent on of Congress, which he supposed would be fatal to its success. In this condition of things he proposed to Mr. Waiker to act as a free counsel on haif of the Russian government, and by the eight of his name, added to the eloquence of his pen, place the Alaska treaty in its most favorable ht before Congress and the country. For the ervices thus rendered the Baron proposed to pay fr. Walker \$20,000 in gold. After the bill was ally passed the Baron, satisfied that the advocate he had employed did his work well and effectively. coluntarily increased this amount by \$3,000 re. Ultimately Mr. Walker drew a \$26,000, part of which was paid him gold and part in greenbacks. Out of this sum he paid F. B. Stanton, who had been a coadjutor with him in his work, \$5,000. He afterwards suggested to Baron Stoecki that it would be a graceful thing to do to make a present to e editor of the Washington Chronicle, as that paper ad been the medium through which the varied attractions of Alaska had been in a great measure set th. The editor, deeming it incompatible with his culiar relations to the Legislature to accept a doucer for such services, though satisfied that it was well deserved, rejected for himself a present of \$3,000 tendered by the Baron, but had no objection that his brother should become the recipient. This elleved that no member of the Legislature or of the thit. Mr. W. W. Worden, a newspaper correspondhis whole acquaintance with the transac was derived from what he read recently in the papers. The examination will be continued yet been decided. It is generally believed, how-ever, that one Colonel Martin, Mr. M. M. Noah, of rnia, and Mr. Simon Stevens will be sum oned at an early day, and that their testimony rill shed some light on the subject. There is some alk of requesting Baron Stoeckl and Mr. Bodisco secretary of the Russian Legation, to appear before

of the fund. Whether these two gentlemen wi gracefully comply or avail themselves of their diplo-

matic privileges does not appear. Undoubtedly they could tell the whole story, and their refusal will certainly be unfavorably construed by the pub-

lic. some members of the committee seem dis-posed to rest the inquiry, if they cannot dis

cover that some officer of the government or

member of Congress has not received a part of the fund. This, of course, would shut out all testimony tending to show that newspaper men had been handsomely feed for writing up Alaska and its attractions. If this course is pursued the most interesting branch of the inquiry, supposing the Alaskan gold to have reached the pockets of

other journalists than the Forney firm, will be a sealed book to the public. A very sweeping charge

has been made against newspaper men here, and every one of them should be afforded an opportu-nity of self-vindication. Only the guilty fear the

Thad Stevens occupied the attention of the House to-day for the last time. About four hours were spent in telling the country what everybody knew before-that Old Thad was a good lawyer, a fierce abolitionist, the leader of the radicals in the House, and, with all his faults and failings, a pretty good sort of man. The ball was opened by Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, Thad's successor. As this was his first effort in the House the members gave him considerable attention. He spoke from the old man's seat, and evidently felt that something was expected of him and that he should do his best. Everybody was comparing him with Old Thad, and everybody was thoroughly satisfied before he got through that where-ever Thad's mantle may have gone, it has not fallen on the shoulders of Dickey. He is a preacher-look-ing sort of man, with a voice very much like that of Colfax, but an indistinct utterance, and his style is decidedly of the methodical order. Altogether, he failed to make a favorable impression sions, every member read his speech from manuscript, with the exception of Ashley, of Ohio, who had written his out and had committed it to memory. Three speeches were made by demo-crats, Fernando Wood and W. E. Robinson, of New York, and Woodward, of Pennsylvania. These were well received, especially the speech of Judge Woodward, who discussed Thad's qualities as a lawyer. Some of the speeches were extremely duil and prosy, and served to thin the galleries at an early our of the day. Towards the close there were few members present, and they seemed considerably relieved when John Covode read the last essay and the Speaker announced the adjournment.

Among those who participated in the obsequies of

Thaddens Stevens to-day was General Sypher, of Louisiana, the youngest member in the House, and a protégé of the deceased. In the name of the loyal South and of the people struggling from abject slavery up to perfect freedom, he thanked God that haddens Stevens lived and labored and triumphed. Thadgens stevens lived and labored and triumphed.

Arrival of General Meade—Georgia Affairs.

Major General Meade arrived here last evening in
obedience to a summons from Secretary Schofield,
but finding the Secretary and General Grant were absent from the city the General left again this even ing for Philadelphia on a visit to his family, and will come back on Saturday, when General Grant and the Secretary of War will have returned from Chicago. It is understood that the purpose for consult with him in reference to affairs in Georgia. The civil government of that Stafe has become somewhat complicated, between the efforts of the late misguided to obtain control of the machinery and

essional interference. As the prospect for a tho-igh wiping out by Congress of all the work reconstruction that has thus far been accomof reconstruction that has thus far been accomplished in Georgia, to begin again de novo, becomes every day more evident, the indications of a lively contest among the representative men of the State are plainly visible. An unusually large lobby of Georgians is now in the city working with might and main among the members and with the Reconstruction Committee for and against a second reorganization of the State government. It is to be prepared for the full resumption of military control of the State in case of emergency that General Meade was summoned here.

control of the State in case of emergency that General Meade was summoned here.

General O. O. Howard.

By direction of the President Major General O. O. Howard is honorably mustered out of the service of the United States as Major General of Volunteers, to take effect on the list of January, 1869. General Howard consequently falls back to his rank of Briga-dier General in the regular army, to which he was appointed December 21, 1864. He stands number six on the list of brigadier generals, as shown by the Army Register, and also holds the rank of Brevet neral in the army, from March 13, 1865.

The President's Financial Policy Censured.
The democrats in the Senate made a gallant effort ation censuring the paragraph in the President's age relative to the payment of the national debt. Y Senator Dixon took the floor and argued at considerable length on the ground that the construction put upon the President's Message was incorrect and calculated to mislead. He showed the inconsistency of attributing the idea of repudiation to the President by explaining what the term repudiation meant. Mr. Dixon was as usual eloquent and ani-mated in his remarks, and was listened to with few observations he made on the same side, showed himself a clear-headed and forcible debater. It is believed Senator Wayte will be returned for the full term by the Maryland Legislature as a successor to

A very favorable change in Collector Smythe's chances for confirmation as Minister to Russia has occurred to-day. It is said that nearly forty Senators have given assurances that they will vote for Mr. Smythe whenever his name comes up in executive session. There is a difficulty about obtaining a vote to-morrow, caused by the fact that the House the first business in the morning. It is customary after announcing deaths of members to adjourn immediately; but the friends of Mr. Smythe are making a strong effort to obtain an executive session to-Should this plan succeed the probability is that Mr. Smythe will be confirmed by a large vote to-morrow.

Report of Special Commissioner Wells.

The report of Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, is now very nearly completed and will be sent to the printer some time in the early part of next week. The report is expected to be ready for

The Colored Member from Louisiana. Mr. Menard, a colored man, to-day received his certificate from Governor Warmoth as member elect from Louisiana. It will be presented in the House to-morrow. Several papers will also be presented in the House in behalf of Colonel Hunt, who contests Menard's right to a seat.

Revision of the Naturalization Laws. In the House to-day Mr. Van Horn, of New York presented a petition from Augustus Frank and thirty-one others, of Warsaw, N. Y., asking for the revision of the Naturalization laws, in order to prevent frauds in election. Referred to the Committee

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were made by the President to-day:—Joseph E. Smith, for Collector of Customs at Wiscasset, Me.; Daniel R. Stanton, for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth district of New York; Hiram Ketchum, for Collector of Customs at Alaska; Moor N. Falls, for Collector of internal Revenue for the Third district of Maryland; Thomas B. Wade, of Montana Territory, to be Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes of Indians; George S. Gale, of New York, to be Pension Agent of the Widows' Agency at New York city, vice

Judge Fullerton at the White House. Judge Fullerton had another interview with the resident to-day, and it is understood he was instructed to return to New York and prepare certain apers necessary before any further steps are taken in the matter of the alleged complicity of certain Judge Fullerton is to come back here again in about

Preparing for Grant's Inauguration. Washington, to provide quarters for soldiers and sailors coming to participate in the inauguration of the President elect. This committee met to-night and organized for the work assigned them. Letters asking information as to quarters, &c., may be ad dressed to Colonel C. W. Taylor, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

ington, D. C.

The Indian Bureau Bill.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs agreed unanimously to-day to report Senator Henderson's bill of last session making the Bureau of Indian Affairs a distinct and independent department of the government. Mr. Henderson will report the title of the bill on Monday, and about the middle of January will call it up in an amended and improved form for

the consideration of the Senate.

The River and Harbor Bill. The River and Harbor Bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce had up for consideration this morning the bill of last session for harbor and river improvements, a scheme of some magnitude, involving millions of dollars. It was agreed to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow. Taxes on Spirits and Tobacco.

The Senate Finance Committee held a meeting and agreed to report a bill to amend the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, changing the date of its going into operation from the 1st of Janu ary to the 15th of February.

Bridging the Connecticut River.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had a session this morning, at which a bill for constructing a railroad bridge across the Connecticut river was discussed without definite action being taken. There is a lobby here strongly opposed to the measure.
Supervisor for Iowa and Minnesota.

Willis Drummond has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district composed of the States of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska and the Bonds for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Bonds bearing date from the 16th inst. were issued from the Treasury Department to-day to the Union Pacific Railroad Company amounting to \$640,000.

Naval Orders.

Captain James M. Frailey has been detached from

the command of the Saranac and placed on waiting orders. Lieuten ant Commander H. L. Howison has been detached from the Pensacola and placed on waiting orders, and G. B. White has been detached from the Vandalia and ordered to League Island. Lieutenant Commander G. K. Hoswell has been or dered to the Vandalia. Ensign W. L. Foward has been ordered from Mound City to the receiving ship Independence, and Edward Woodman from League

Island to the Portsmouth.

Supreme Court Cases.
In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases

were taken up:-No. 2.—Drury & Page, assignees of the Boston Lo comotive Company, appellants, vs. the Milwaukee Railroad Company and others—a proceeding to va-cate the mortgage sale of the railroad. Case ar-

No. 3 .- Alviso, appellant, vs. the United States-involving the validity of a Spanish land claim in California. Case argued. Weekly Report of Castoms Receipts.

The customs receipts from December 7 to 12 inclusive are as follows:— THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

Argument in the New York Bank Cases in the Supreme Court-Are Certificates of Indebtedness or Legal Tender Notes Exempt from State Taxation ?

The cases which were closed to-day in the Supreme court of the United States, involving the question at to whether certificates of indebtedness held by certain New York banks, and also the still more momentous ion as to whether legal tender notes were ex empt from State taxation, will form a very interesting contribution, by reason of the subtle and peculiar arguments adduced, to the legal literature of the country. The gist of the intricate arguments presented to the court may be thus related:—In 1863 the Legislature of New York taxed the banks on their capital without allowing any deduction on account of the investment of part of their capital in the public loans of the United States government. The courts of the State of New York held this taxation to be correct; but on appeal by the banks to the Supreme Court of the United States that tribunal declared the State tax law to be in effect an interference with the power of the United States government to borrow money, and, as such, to be unconstitutional and void. The judgments of the State courts were reversed. The State Legislature then altered the terms of the tax law, and, in a method slightly different from that previously adopted, the banks were taxed on their capital to the same extent as before. A similar course of litigation followed this effort. The State courts decided in favor of the State tax: but milar course of litigation followed this effort. te courts decided in favor of the State tax: State courts decided in favor of the State tax; but on a second appeal by the banks the Supreme Cour of the United States decided that the second so wrought no substantial change, that it was as faulty a the first. The judgments of the State courts wer again reversed. A third device was then contrive in order, if possible, to tax the profits of bankin like the profits of other businesses. The Legislatur of New York in 1866 imposed a tax essentially the same extent as before; but in this instance that was imposed not upon the banks or their capitals, but upon the stockholders to the amount of their respective shares. Again, for the third time of New York in 1866 imposed a tax essentially to the same extent as before; but in this instance the tax was imposed not upon the banks or their capitals, but upon the stockholders to the amount of their respective shares. Again, for the third time, the same series of litigations took place. The State courts, as they had uniformly done, enforced the State law. But on this, their third appleal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the banks were less fortunate. The State law was justified and the judgments of the State courts were affirmed.

The end was not yet. Several banks had voluntarily or compulsorily paid the taxes imposed upon them under the earlier State laws, which had been condemned by the high court at Washington, and to rectify this apparent injustice the Legislature of New York passed an act directing that the city of New York refund all taxes paid by the banks on any portion of their capital which was invested in securities of the United States by law exempt from State taxation. This gave rise to the question what securities or paper issued by the United States possessed this exemption. The officers of the city of New York admitted that the stock or bonds of the United States payable at future periods and bearing interest were so exempt, and accordingly they refunded the taxe spaid by the banks on so much of their capital as was invested in those securities. The banks also claimed an exemption as to so much of their capital as was invested in two other kinds of United States paper:—First, certificates of indebtedness issued by the United States government to public creditors, in satisfaction of pre-existing and acknowledged demands against the government under the acts of March 1 and 17, 1862 (12th Statutes, pp. 352, 370); second, the bills commonly called greenbacks or legal tenders, and which in the acts of Congress are called "lawful money." The city officers insisted that both of these were taxable by the State. The State courts sustained that construction; and now, for the fourth time, t

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1868. JOURNAL CORRECTED.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said he desired to correct an error in the journal, into which the morning papers, as well as the Secretary of the Senate, Committee on the joint resolution of Mr. Edmund

Committee on the joint resolution of Mr. Edmunds as to the payment of the national debt. The committee had really reported in favor of laying the resolution on the table.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition of the members of the bar of Mississippi that the United States Court may hereafter sit at Vicksburg. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. MCCREMEY, (dem.) of Ky., submitted resolutions to amend the constitution of the United States, designed to protect the rights of minorities and to provide against the contingency of bringing the election of President and Vice President to the House of Representatives. The resolutions, he said, were of Representatives. The resolutions, he said, were drawn up by Mr. S. S. Nichols, of Louisville, Ky., who had long been a close student of the constitution, and they were worthy of the special attention of the Committee on the Judiciary, to which, on his protion, they were referred.

the Committee on the Judiciary, to which, on his motion, they were referred.

LAND GRANTS TO CERTAIN RAILROADS.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Ala., introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., introduced a joint resolution that all men who volunteered to serve as soldiers or cooks for three years or during the rebeilion, and were honorably discharged, shall receive the same additional bounty, upon the same terms and conditions as other soldiers who have received and are receiving bounties under the act of July 23 1866, and the acts amendatory thereto, notwithstanding they may have been borne upon the roils as slaves. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

TAXES UPON TOBACCO, SPIRITS, ETC.

Affairs

TAXES UPON TOBACCO, SPIRITS, ETC.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amending the act imposing taxes upon spirits, tobacco, &c., by extending the time for affixing stamps to the 15th of February, which was passed.

was passed.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Ark., introduced two bills for the removal of political disabilities from certain persons. Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., moved to take up the House bill removing political disabilities from certain citizens of South Carolina elected to State offices.

offices.

Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of Del., said he would gladly vote to relieve all the people of the South from political disabilities, but he could not vote for this bill, because he saw in the newspapers that the persons to be relieved all belonged to one political party, and he was opposed to such partiality in granting relief.

Mr. Sawyer replied that some of the men to be relieved by this bill were not republicans, but democrats, who were willing to acknowledge the existing State government, and who had been elected to office.

office.

The bill was passed—yeas 44, nays 3.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of La., introduced a bill to relieve from political disabilities certain citizens of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on the Judi-

On motion of Mr. Sumner the Senate took up the joint resolution of sympathy with the people of Spain "in their efforts to establish a new order of things."

joint resolution of sympathy with the people of things."

Mr. Pomeroy suggested an amendment by substituting for the words above quoted the words "a republican form of government."

Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., thought a better expression would be "a popular government," or "more liberal institutions." "A new order of things" might possibly be a worse order of things.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., was in favor of the wise and well established principle of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations. What would be thought of a resolution of the Senate recommending the abolition of the Established Church in Ireland?

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Nevada, moved the amendment suggested by Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. Sumner said if his voice could reach those who now control the destiny of Spain he would tell them not to hesitate about establishing a republic; but he had united in reporting the resolution in its present form because he thought, under the circumstances, it was more prudent, and certainly more in accordance with the usage of nations, for Congress not to recommend any particular form of government. But it was certainly within the province of Congress to express sympathy with the aspirations of every people for more liberal institutions.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL PROPOSITION.

Before a vote could be taken the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Financial recommendations.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., having the floor, said that if the senate had only the financial recommendations.

disapproving the President's financial recommendations.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., having the floor, said
that if it was to be admitted that the Senate had a
right to express its disapprobation of the President's
recommendations in this way be thought the committee was entitled to some credit for having so far
modified the original motion. In its present form it
was merely an expression of opinion adverse to the
President's proposition, and therefore he could vote
for it, because he was opposed to that proposition.
He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was
entirely opposed to repudiation in every and
any form, but he was not willing to
admit that the President had proposed repudiation, for the reason, among others, that he did
not propose to make it compulsory upon the public
creditors to accept his pians. Mr. Dixon discussed
at length Senator Morton's pian for resuming specie
payment and said he hoped it would not be adopted,
because if it were it would produce a state of pro-

tracted financial agony up to the time when specie payments were to be resumed under it. Indeed, he doubted that specie payment could be resumed merely by legislation at all. Certainly, it had never yet been resumed in that way. In England, when, in 1819, the bill for the resumption of specie payment passed, the depreciation to be removed was only two and a half per cent, so that the bill was not the cause or the means of resumption, but rather the official announcement of it. He thought the statement of Mr. Morton, that the amount of the currency had nothing to do with its depreciation, reroneous.

Mr. Morton, (rep.) of Ind., denied that he had nothing to do with the depreciation of the currency.

Mr. DIXON insisted that Mr. Morton's printed speech conveyed that idea. He thought the real cause of the depreciation of the currency was still a mystery. He believed the chief cause to be our national extravagance. If after the war Congress had established and adhered to a rigid system of economy, refusing to increase salaries and retrenching in every department of the government, the currency would now, in his judgment, be at par, and his plan for resuming specie payment at the earliest possible moment would be first, to institute such a system of economy, stopping every unnecessary outlay, stopping, if necessary, the Pacific Railroad, and certainly the purchase of real estate by the government, and second, to remove all political disabilities from the people of Connecticut as his (Mr. Dixon's) vindication, because it was supported by the same reasons upon which his action a year ago was based. The proposition of Mr. Stewart to punish holding office in violation of the fourteenth amendment he holding by an American citizen of an office conferred upon him by his fellow citizens a crime.

Mr. Perray, 'rep.) of Conn., repeated what he had said in the speech commented on by his colleague, that the present state of things was entirely different from that which existed at the South two years ago or one year ago, the Sout

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., objected to the

Mr. Howath, (rep.) of Mich., objected to the amendment because, in his judgment, it was not in harmony with the plain object of the President's recommendations on this subject, of which the object was repudiation.

Mr. Dixon argued that the message could not be fairly construed to mean repudiation, because it proposed nothing compulsory upon the creditors.

Mr. Howath thought it must necessarily mean the recommendation of legislation which would be compulsory.

Mr. Howard thought it must necessarily mean the recommendation of legislation which would be compulsory.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, concurred in this view and thought the preservation of the credit and faith of the nation the most important object for which Congress could legislate or the people work.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., moved to amend the resolution so as to state that Congress agree with the sentiments which ought to have been but were not expressed in the President's Message, that the national lath should be sacredly observed.

Mr. Sallsbury ironically suggested that the President be impeached for having expressed his views in regard to the national debt.

Mr. Whyte, (dem.) of Md., wished to say a few words about the resolution, so that his vote upon it should not be misconstrued. He looked upon this as a resolution of censure upon the President for an expression of his opinion, and he could not vote for it, because he held the right of opinion to be sacred. He did not understand the President to have proposed repudiation, to mean the complete wiping out of the national debt, principal and interest. He was himself opposed to repudiation in any form; but he was no more willing to join in a clamor against the of the hatohat deet, proposed and interest. He was no more willing to join in a clamor against the President, on account of the plan proposed by him, than he would be willing to join in an outery against than he would be willing to join in an outery against than he should be willing to join in an outery against any Senator who might propose to pay the debt by calling it in and making a reissue at a lower rate of

calling it in and making a relssue at a lower rate or interest.

Mr. Vickers, (dem.) of Md., also denied that the President had proposed repudiation, and expressed the opinion that the government could not get specie chough in the world to pay the debt. He read from Treasurer Spinner's report to show that he had charged repudiation upon Congress; but he (Mr. Vickers) did not believe that the legislation referred to to justify this claim did justify it, and he regarded the making of the charge merely as an illustration of the difference of opinion in the community as to the meaning of the word "repudiation." He moved a amendment to the resolution, embodying long extracts from the President's message, and expressing the agreement of Congress with the views thereof expressed.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott. Anthory. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler. Cote, Conkiling, Corriets, Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harian, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, Morgan, Morrill of Vi., Nyc, Osborn, Fomeroy, Rasusey, kice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumer, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—43.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, McCreery, Patterson of Tenn., Saulsbury, Vickers and Whyte—6.

bury, Vickers and Wayte—6.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to provide for giving effect to treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the extradition of criminals, which was referred.

It provides that whenever any person shall have been delivered by a foreign government to an agent of the United States for the purpose of being brought within the United States and tried for a crime of which he is accused, the President of the United States shall have power to take all necessary measures for the transportation and safe keeping or such accused person and his protection against law-

of heat we regard to the process of being incompared to the process of the proces

losophy and law. In his old age he read but few books. Shakspeare, Dante, Homer, Milton and the Bible could, however, generally be found upon the table in his sleeping room, where he was accustomed to read in bed. He was simple and temperate in his habits. He disliked the use of tobacco and for forty years never used or admitted to his house intoxicating drinks, and only then by direction of his physician. Mr. Stevens was deeply loved and fully trusted by his constituents. He was often in advance of their views, sometimes he ran counser to their prejudices or passions; yet such was his popularity with them, so strong their faith in his wisdom, in the integrity of his action and the purity of his purpose that they never falled to sustain him. Popular with men of all parties, with his own supporters his name was a household word. To them and among themselves "Old Thad" was a phrase of endearment, while even his foes spoke of him with pride as the "Great Commoner." No man ever died more deeply mourned by a constituency than Thaddeus Stevens. Having briefly selected some of the incidents that marked the history of my friend, I will in conclusion say a few words of him on a subject in connection with which he is probably more widely known than any other—slavery. Mr. Stevens was always an anti-slavery man. From the time he left his native mountains to the moment of his death he was not only anti-slavery in the common acceptation of the term, but a bold, feariess, determined and uncompromising foe to oppression in any anti-every form. He was an abolitionist before there was such a party name. His opposition to American slavery, no matter what his party connection, twas never based upon mere questions of expediency or political economy. He always viewed it as a great wrong, at war with the fundamental principles of this and all good government, as a sin in the sight of God and a crime against man. For many years, long before it became popular to do so, he denounced this institution as the great crime of the nation—on t

cherish with pride and with honor, ret with this legacy is coupled a responsibility, and that is to proceed in the work in which he was so zealously engaged. Complete the structure in the spirit of its master workman. So complete it that from foundation stone to turret, in all its parts and designs, there shall be no fault and no blemish. So complete it that the eye of the critic can discover no defects, the heart of the patriot desire no change. So complete it that the eye of the critic can discover no defects, the heart of the patriot desire no change. So complete it that when finished it will meet with the approbation of all true men and the approval of clay so lately moving among us is mingting with its kindred dust; but the name and fame of Thaddens Stevens will never die. In all the coming years of time, so long as patriotism has a votary and freedom an advocate, his name will be lisped and his fame will be cherished by the countries militorism of the future, and while his countrymen linger around his consecrated grave these aspirations will ascend to heaven that a kind Providence, who rules alike the destinies of men and of nations, may grant to our beloved country many more such mea.

Mr. BROOMALL, (rep.) of Pa., thought that few statesmen of any country had maintained throughout a long public life the steadfast which characterized Thad eas Stevens. Universal education, equality of human rights, the clevation of the poor and the oppressed were not more ardent aims and objects to him when he first ospoused them than when three-quarters of a century had rendered his mifrim body and ill match for his still young and vigorous mind. The generous impulses of his youth had not given place to that fossil petrefaction of humanity called conservatism. One of the last acts of his life was the preparation of a plan for universal education in the District of Columbia, and among the first of his early manhood was the patronage, almost the parents. Mr. Broomail referred to Mr. Stevens' consistent and uncompromosing co

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE

Mr. ORTH. (rep.) of ind., said:—Mr. Speaker, the grave has closed over the earthly remains of one of freedom's most ardent and eloquent advocates. The voice once so familiar in these nails is hushed in leath; its sound no longer greets our searched in food and found. Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind., said:—Mr. Speaker, the grave has closed over the earthly remains of one of freedom's most ardent and eloquent advocates. The voice once so familiar in these halls is hushed in death; its sound no longer greets our ears, but its bold and fervid enunciations will never be forgotten. That heroic devotion to truth and justice, to equality and fraternity we so often admired, and which is exemplified by countiess acts and incidents extending through years and years of an active existence, is a most worthy example for all good men. The principles which he professed and the work which he performed, professions and practice being in perfect harmony, will in all future times, and in all nations, render the name of Stevens a synonym for human liberty. Living in an age when opportunities for the accomplishment of great deeds abounded, he seized upon and improved these opportunities. His mind grasped the true philosophy of events, and his practical common sense moulded it into forms of enduring usefulness. Living not unto himself, his life has not been in vain, and the impress of his genius upon the age in which he lived will be as permanent as his fame. The early history of Thaddeus Stevens is similar to that of many of our ablest and most prominent public men. His parents were in indigent circumstances, and hence in his youth he was thrown upon his own resources, and taught those lessons of self-reliance which proved so valuable to him and to his country. He was born in the State of Vermont in 1792, and spent the days of his youth and early manhood among her people, whose thrift, energy and frugality, long since proverbial, made a lasting impression upon his nature. He entered the academy at Peacham, and by teaching during the vacations of school he procured the means by which he was enabled to prepare himself to enter upon a collegiate course of studies at Partmouth College, where in due time he graduated with distinction. He often referred with evident gratification to his academical days at Pe

suffered no occasion to pass unimproved when in his power to expose its monstrosity or destroy its vitality. He was ever ready "to proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." an when the institution began to crumble and fall amit the crackling flames of that rebellion which it had instigated he felt like exclaiming with one of ole. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant densart in peach. our and when arrests were made with amore to his knowledge he invariably volunteered his services to defend the alleged fugitive, and it is among the reminiscences of the neighborhood that he seldom if ever failed to secure the freedom of his chemis. On one occasion, while journeying to Hailtimore for the purpose of replenishing his library, he stopped for might at a hotel in Maryland kept by a man with which are the contemplated sale of her husband, who was a slave. On inquiry who and where her husband was she replied, "Why, Massa Stevens, her's the boy who show the history and horse to the stude." Stevens knew the short of the husband was a lave. On inquiry who and where her husband was a lave. On inquiry who and where her husband was a lave. On inquiry who and where her husband was a lave. On the history and horse to the stude." Stevens knew the short of the history and horse to the stude." Stevens knew the short of the history and horse to the stude. "Stevens knew the short of the history and horse to the stude and fity doll at the pict." The landford was inexorable, and Stevens, knowing the pict. "In the world restore him to liberty. The landford was inexorable, and Stevens, knowing the replied, "Mr. —, are you not ashamed to sell your own seah and blood!" This stinging appeal only brought for any at three hume. I must have money; to make the houndless between the save and his master, replied, "Mr. —, and he postponed the replenishing of his law library to a more convenient season. The wear that the bar, and he postponed the replenishing of his law library to a more convenient season. The wear that his charities should descend quietly as the dews of heavest of the stop of the study of the stop of the save the houndless benevot ence of his heart. He was now for the needy. None ever applied to him for assistance and was refused. While struggling with poverty himself he gave the widow's mite, and when afterwards success attended him hits bounties when he had a success attended him hits bounties were moved, an

Where manhood reigns alone And every citizen is king.

Freedom has been obtained, but freedom has not yet been secured, and will not be secured until all our people shall have the full enjoyment by the iaw and before the law. Freedom without secured equality of rights is a delusion and a snare, and aithough his countrymen have in his memory and in his deeds a rich legacy, which they will always cherish with pride and with honor, yet with this